Mr. John Wilkins

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# PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

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OBSERVATIONS on the PASSIONS.

PEOPLE have a cuſtom of excuſing the enormities of their conduct by talking of their paſſions, as if they were under the controul of a blind neceſſity, and ſinned becauſe they could not help it. Before any man reſorts to this kind of excuſe, it behoves him to examine the juſtice of it, and to be ſure that theſe paſſions, which he thus attempts to palliate, are ſtrictly natural, and do not ſpring either from the neglect of education or the crime of ſelf-indulgence.

Of our infancy, properly ſo called, we either remember nothing, or few things faintly and imperfectly; ſome paſſions however make their appearance in this ſtage of human life, and appear to be born with us, others are born after us; ſome follow us to the grave, others forſake us in the decline of age.

The life of man is to be viewed under three periods, infancy, youth and manhood. The firſt includes that portion of time before reaſon ſhews itſelf; in the ſecond it appears indeed, but being incompetent to the proper government of the creature, requires the aid, ſupport and correction of education; in the third it attains to its maturity.

Now as a perſon's reſponſibility bears reſpect to his reaſon, ſo do human puniſhments bear reſpect to his reſponſibility: infants and boys are chaſtiſed by the hand of the parent or maſter; rational inſults are amenable to the laws, and what is termed miſchief in the firſt caſe becomes a crime in the other. It will not avail the man to plead loſs of reaſon by temporary intoxication, nor can he excuſe himſelf by the plea of any ſudden impulſe of paſſion. If a priſoner tells his judge that it is his nature to be cruel, that anger, luſt or malice are inherent in his conſtitution, no human tribunal will admit the defence; yet thus it is that all people deal with God and the world, when they attempt to palliate their enormities, by pleading the uncontroulable propenſity of their natural deſires, as if the Creator had ſet up a tyrant in their hearts, which they were neceſſitated to obey.

This miſerable ſubterfuge is no leſs abject than impious; for what can be more degrading to a being, whoſe inherent attribute is free-agency, and whoſe diſtinguiſhed faculty is reaſon, than to ſhelter himſelf from the dread of reſponſibility under the humiliating apology of mental ſlavery? It is as if he ſhould ſay, *excuſe the irregularities of my conduct, for I am a brute and not a man; I follow inſtinct and renounce all claim to reaſon; my actions governme, not I my actions*----and yet the people to whom I allude generally ſet up this plea in excuſe for thoſe paſſions in particular, which have their origin in that ſtage of life when the human mind is in the uſe and poſſeſſion of reaſon; an impoſition ſo glaring that it convicts itſelf; notwithſtanding this is too often ſeen, that whilſt the ſenſualiſt is avowing the irreſiſtable violence of his propenſities, vanity ſhall receive it not only as an atonement for the baſeſt attempts, but as an expected tribute to the tempting charms of beauty; nay, ſuch is the perverſion of principle in ſome men, that it ſhall paſs with them as a recommendation even of that ſex, the purity of whoſe minds ſhould be their ſovereign grace and ornament.

The paſſion of fear ſeems coeval with our nature: if they who have our infancy in charge ſuffer this paſſion to fix and increaſe upon us; if they augment our infant years by invented terrors, and preſent to our ſight frightful objects to ſcare us: if they practiſe upon our natural and defenceleſs timidity by blows and menaces, and cruſh us into abſolute ſubjection of ſpirit in our early years; a human creature thus abuſed has enough to plead in excuſe for cowardice; and yet this, which is the ſtrongeſt defence we can make upon the impulſe of paſſion, is perhaps the only one we never reſort to: in moſt other paſſions we call that conſtitution, which is only habit.

When we reflect upon the variety of paſſions to which the human mind is liable, it ſhould ſeem as if reaſon, which is expreſſly implanted in us for their correction and controul, was greatly over-matched by ſuch a hoſt of turbulent inſurgents; but upon a cloſer examination we may find that reaſon has many aids and allies, and though her antagoniſts are alſo many and mighty, yet that they are divided and diſtracted; whilſt ſhe can in all caſes turn one paſſion againſt another, ſo as to counterbalance any power by its oppoſite, and make evil inſtruments in her hands conducive to moral ends. Avarice, for inſtance, will act as a counterpoiſe to luſt and intemperance, whilſt vanity on the other hand will check avarice; fear will keep a bad man honeſt, and pride will ſometimes make a coward brave.

A PLAN for the Eſtabliſhment of PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

(Continued from our laſt.)

BUT, ſhall the eſtates of orphans, batchelors and perſons who have no children be taxed to pay for the ſupport of ſchools from which they can derive no benefit? I anſwer in the affirmative, to the firſt part of the objection, and I deny the truth of the latter part of it. Every member of the community is intereſted in the propagation of virtue and knowledge in the ſtate. But I will go further, and add, it will be truly economy in individuals to ſupport public ſchools. The batchelor will in time ſave his tax for this purpoſe, by being able to ſleep with fewer bolts and locks to his doors; the eſtates of orphans will in time be benefited by being protected from the ravages of unprincipled and idle boys, and the children of wealthy parents will be leſs tempted, by bad company, to extravagance. Fewer pillories and whipping poſts, and ſmaller jails, with their uſual expences and taxes, will be neceſſary when our youth are properly educated, than at preſent. I believe it could be proved, that the expences of confining, trying and executing criminals amount every year, in moſt of the counties, to more money than would be ſufficient to maintain all the ſchools that would be neceſſary in each county. The confeſſions of theſe criminals generally ſhow us, that their vices and puniſhments are the fatal conſequences of the want of a proper education in early life.

I ſubmit theſe detached hints to the conſideration of the legiſlature and of the citizens of Pennſylvania. The plan for the free ſchools is taken chiefly from the plans which have long been uſed with ſucceſs in Scotland, and in the eaſtern ſtates* of America, where the influence of learning in promoting religion, morals, manners, government, &c. has never been exceeded in any country.

The manner in which theſe academies and ſchools ſhould be ſupported and governed, the modes of determining the characters and qualifications of ſchool-maſters, and the arrangement of families in each diſtrict, ſo that children of the ſame religious ſect and nation, may be educated as much as poſſible together, will form a proper part of a law for the eſtabliſhment of ſchools, and therefore, do not come within the limits of this plan.

I ſhall conclude this part of the plan, by ſubmitting it to the wiſdom of the legiſlature, whether in granting charters for colleges in future, they ſhould not confine them to giving degrees only in the arts, eſpecially while they teach neither law, phyſic nor divinity. It is a folly peculiar to our American colleges, to confer literary honors in profeſſions that are not taught by them, and which, if not ſpeedily checked, will render degrees ſo cheap, that they will ceaſe to be the honorable badges of induſtry and learning.

I have ſaid nothing of the utility of public libraries in each college, academy and free ſchool. Upon this ſubject I ſhall only remark, that they will tend to diffuſe knowledge more generally, if the farmers and tradeſmen in the neighbourhood of them, (upon paying a moderate ſum yearly) are permitted to have acceſs to them.

The eſtabliſhment of newſpapers, in a few of the moſt populous county towns, will contribute very much to diffuſe knowledge of all kinds through the ſtate. To accompliſh this, the means of conveying the papers ſhould be made eaſy, by the aſſiſtance of the legiſlature. The effects of a newſpaper upon the ſtate of knowledge and opinions, appear already in ſeveral of the counties beyond the Suſquehannah. The paſſion for this uſeful ſpecies of inſtruction, is ſtrongly marked in Pennſylvania, by the great encouragement this paper has received in thoſe counties. In the ſpace of eight months the number of ſubſcribers to the Carliſle Gazette, have amounted to above 700.---Henry the IVth of France, uſed to ſay, he hoped to live to ſee the time, when every peaſant in the kingdom would dine on a turkey every Sunday. I have not a wiſh for the extenſion of literature in the ſtate, that would not be gratified, by living to ſee a weekly newſpaper in every farm houſe in Pennſylvania. Part of the effects of this univerſal diffuſion of knowledge, would probably be, to produce turkies and poultry of all kinds on the tables of our farmers, not only on Sundays, but on every day of the week.

By multiplying villages and county towns, we encreaſe the means of diffuſing knowledge. Villages are favorable to ſchools and public worſhip, and the county towns, beſides poſſeſſing theſe two advantages, are favorable to the propagation of political and legal information. The public officers of the county, by being obliged to maintain a connection with the government, often become repoſitories and vehicles of news and uſeful publications, while the judges and lawyers, who attend the courts that are held in theſe towns, ſeldom fail of leaving a large portion of knowledge behind them.

(To be continued.)

* There are 600 of theſe ſchools in the ſmall ſtate of Connecticut, which, at this time, have in them 25,000 ſcholars. Only two natives of this ſtate have been executed in the courſe of the laſt 25 years. The German Lutherans in Pennſylvania take uncommon pains in the education of their youth. Not one of this ſociety has ſubmitted to the ignominy of a legal puniſhment, of any kind, in the courſe of the laſt 17 years.

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NUMBER XIV.

ADVICE to YOUNG GENTLEMEN.

IN the morning of life, when the ſoul firſt makes her entrance into the world, all things look freſh and gay, their novelty ſurpriſes, and every little glitter or gaudy colour tranſports the ſtranger. But by degrees the ſenſe grows callous, and we loſe that exquiſite reliſh for trifles, by the time our minds ſhould be ſuppoſed ripe for rational entertainment.

Providence hath, with a bountiful hand, prepared variety of pleaſures for the various ſtages of life. It behoves us not to be wanting to ourſelves, in forwarding the intention of nature, by the culture of our minds, and a due preparation of each faculty for the enjoyment of thoſe objects it is capable of being affected with.

As our parts open and diſplay by gentle degrees, we riſe from the gratifications of ſenſe, to reliſh thoſe of the mind. In the ſcale of pleaſure, the loweſt are ſenſual delights, which are ſucceeded by the more enlarged views and gay portraitures of a lively imagination; and theſe give way to the ſublimer pleaſures of reaſon, which diſcover the cauſes and deſigns, the frame, connexion and ſymmetry of things, and fills the mind with the contemplation of intellectual beauty, order and truth.

A man who does not ſolidly eſtabliſh, and really deſerve a character of truth, probity, good manners and good morals, at his firſt ſetting out in the world, may impoſe, and ſhine like a meteor for a ſhort time, but will ſoon vaniſh, and be extinguiſhed with contempt. People eaſily pardon, in young men, the common irregularities of the ſenſes; but they do not forgive the leaſt vice of the heart.

There is nothing more difficult to attain, or ſo neceſſary to poſſeſs, as perfect good-breeding; which is equally inconſiſtent with a ſtiff formality, an impertinent forwardneſs, and an awkward baſhfulneſs. A little ceremony and modeſty is neceſſary and extremely becoming, a certain degree of firmneſs is abſolutely ſo. Virtue and learning, like gold, have their intrinſic value; but if they are not poliſhed, they certainly loſe a great deal of their luſtre.

As every man in his ſtation ought to be honeſt, ſo every man in his behavior may be polite; nay, he ought to be ſo, becauſe he will be ſure to find his account in it; ſince it is a quality eaſier diſcerned, and of conſequence ſooner rewarded, than the former.---We muſt know and converſe with a man, to be convinced of his probity; whereas we perceive at firſt ſight whether he has good manners: by this we are prejudiced in his favor: who then would not ſtrive to learn an art at once ſo eaſy, and ſo extenſive in its uſe.

Good breeding and good nature inclines us rather to raiſe than to mortify and depreſs people, it is making ourſelves friends, inſtead of enemies. A conſtant attention to pleaſe, is a moſt neceſſary ingredient in the art of pleaſing; it engages and captivates more than things of much greater importance. Every man is, in ſome meaſure, obliged to diſcharge the ſocial duties of life; but theſe attentions are voluntary acts, the free will offerings of good nature: they are received, remembered, and returned as ſuch. Ladies in particular, have a right to them; any omiſſion, in that reſpect, is ſeldom forgot.

There are many inoffenfive arts which are neceſſary in the courſe of life. The principal of theſe, are the maſtery of one's temper, that coolneſs of mind and ſerenity of countenance, which hinders us from diſcovering, by words, actions, or even looks, thoſe paſſions or ſentiments by which we are inwardly moved or agitated; and the diſcovery of which gives cooler and abler people ſuch infinite advantages over us, not only in great, but in the moſt common occurrences of life.

Therefore, make yourſelf abſolute maſter of your temper and your countenance, ſo far at leaſt, as that no viſible change do appear in either, whatever you may feel inwardly. This may be difficult, but it is not impoſſible. In any point, which prudence bids you purſue, and which a manifeſt utility attends; let difficulties only animate your induſtry. Obſerve, with attention, all the operations of your mind, the nature of your paſſions, and the various motives that determine your will.

If you have received an education which will enable you to appear as a gentleman, and occaſionally acquit yourſelf as a ſcholar; in the character of the one let me particularly recommend to you to avoid any thing that borders upon the fop; not that I would have you hold dreſs in contempt; but remember all extremes are ridiculous, the happy medium is the line of the man of ſenſe. Dreſs is one of the various ingredients that contribute to the art of pleaſing, and therefore an object of attention. Men of ſenſe carefully avoid any particular character in their dreſs. To avoid ſingularity and ridicule, endeavour to be always dreſſed like the reaſonable people of your own age of the place where you live.

In converſation, though I would have you avoid all barbarous expreſſions, all vulgar phraſes, take care alſo to avoid affectation in the choice of uncommon words; and if upon ſome extraordinary occaſion you ſhould quote an author, do it ſo ſparingly, that no one ſhould think you did it to make a parade of your learning; for a profeſſed pedant is the moſt obnoxious of all animals.

In converſation be rather chearful than ſententious; mirthful than witty: condeſcending than argumentative; for notwithſtanding argument has been called the ſoul of converſation, it frequently hurries a man into warm altercations, which ſometimes are productive of diſagreeable conſequences: therefore whenever you find a man begin to heat in the debate, you may be convinced he is in the wrong, and you obtain a victory which gives inward pleaſure by apparently yielding to your adverſary.

Be attentive to whoever ſpeaks to you, and never interrupt them while ſpeaking. Take, rather than give, the ſubject of the company. If you have parts, you will ſhew them, more or leſs upon every ſubject; and if you have not, you had better talk upon a ſubject of other people's than your own chuſing. Never diſplay your learning but on particular occaſions, nor ſeem wiſer nor more learned than your company ---- When you oppoſe or contradict any perſon, let your manner, your air, your tone of voice, be ſoft, gentle, eaſy and natural. Finiſh any argument or diſpute with ſome little good humoured pleaſantry, to ſhew that you are not hurt, nor meant to hurt your antagoniſt. Avoid, as much as you can, in mixed companies, argumentative converſations; and never maintain an argument with heat, though you know yourſelf to be in the right; give your opinion modeſtly and coolly, and if that will not do, endeavour to change the converſation.

Remember that there is a local propriety to be obſerved in all companies. The jeſts, bon mots, the little adventures which may do very well in one company, will ſeem flat and tedious when related in another.

A well-timed ſtory, if happily related, can never fail to pleaſe: but ſhun a practice now too commonly purſued, of having a ſtring of ſtories to furniſh out the day or evening, and which muſt be introduced whether pertinent or not. The ſame hint will ſerve with reſpect to extraordinary characters; for though the portrait of a man, who makes a noiſe upon the theatre of life will always meet applauſe when diſplayed with judgment, ſhould be thought ever ſo great a caricature, be held up in a wrong light, the painter will probably be conſidered as a dauber, and the original too inſignificant to be traced upon canvaſs.

Mimickry, which is the common and favorite amuſement, is the loweſt and moſt illiberal of all buffoonery; therefore, you ſhould neither practiſe it, nor applaud it in others. Be careful how you repeat in one company what you hear in another. Things ſeemingly indifferent, may by circulation, have much greater conſequences than may be imagined. There is a kind of general tacit truſt in converſation by which a man is engaged not to report any thing out of it, tho' he is not enjoined ſecrecy.

Private ſcandal ſhould never be received nor retailed willingly: for though the defamation of others may for the preſent gratify the malignity or pride of our hearts, yet cool reflection will draw very diſadvantageous concluſions from ſuch a diſpoſition------ Therefore, never yield to that temptation of expoſing other peoples weakneſs and infirmities, for the ſake either of diverting the company, or of ſhewing your own ſuperiority; it is ill-natured, and a good heart deſires rather to conceal than expoſe peoples misfortunes. Seem always ignorant in matters of private ſcandal and defamation; whenever they become the topic of converſation, ſeem to be a ſceptic, though you are a ſerious believer.

(To be continued.)

## *Foreign Intelligence.*

PETERSBURGH, (Ruſſia) October 1.

WE have received indiſputable information that a body of Ruſſian troops has been entirely defeated by the Cuban Tartars. Prince Potemkin, the commander of our troops in the Crimeas, is recalled, on account of having been ſo inattentive as to ſuffer himſelf to be ſurpriſed by the Tartars. All the officers of the regiments ſtationed on the frontiers of the Crimeas, are ordered to join their reſpective corps without delay.

VIENNA, (Germany) October 14.

We learn that the Ruſſians have taken two Turkiſh ſpies, in the environs of the Cancaſus. They were hanged without any formal proceſs. We are alſo informed, that the divan have ſignified to M. de Bulgakow, the Ruſſian envoy, that their complaints have produced no effect, preparations were making for attack and defence.

LONDON, October 10.

The king of Spain has lately iſſued a proclamation well worthy the attention of all legiſlative bodies; it is thereby enacted, that in future, no creditor ſhall be permitted to impriſon any artiſt, manufacturer or handy-craft man, nor to ſeize on his or their tools, or other articles, of which they have daily occaſion to carry on their reſpective trades. This new law owes its origin to the great number of journeymen daily taken from their occupations, and, in fact, loſt; his moſt Catholic majeſty, juſtly obſerving, that executions and bodily impriſoment ſeldom failed to effect the debtor's ruin, without any real advantage to the creditor.

On Saturday noon ſome diſpatches were received in town from the coaſt of Africa, brought over in the Black Prince, which arrived off Dover. The letters give an accounts that the French are doing every thing they poſſibly can to make the moſt of the ſettlement of Senegal, which was reſtored to them at the late peace, where they have not only rebuilt the forts of St. Louis, but have built a new one on Barbary Point, which proves a complete defence to the Goree ſettlement from any further attack, as no ſhip can poſſibly come abreaſt of the iſland without being expoſed to a certain point blank fire from three or four forts at once. The trade for gum, ivory, cotton and ſlaves, was very briſk at Senegal when captain Gellies ſailed about ſeven weeks ſince.

The French king's declaration, "that the ſtadtholder's troops are in open rebellion," muſt ſoon draw an explicit and direct opinion from the ambaſſadors of the other foreign courts, and bring to a ſpeedy iſſue the queſtion, whether peace is to continue ſome time longer, or whether we are to expect a general war throughout Europe.

Nov. 1. A letter from Frankfort, dated October 7, ſays, "We have accounts from Liege, that a ſort of ferment reigns there which may have bad conſequences if matters cannot be made up. The people reclaim their ancient privileges, and pretend that, according to the fundamental laws, the exerciſe of the legiſlative power does not belong excluſively to the prince, and that the ſtates ought to be conſulted on the point. The prince biſhop convened a general chapter on the ſubject, at which it was ſettled to appoint commiſſioners, to examine the pretenſions of the people.

The government of the Auſtrian Netherlands, gives the following notice to baron de Hop, the Dutch miniſter at Bruſſels.

"Two battalions belonging to the United Provinces, coming out of Mæſtricht reſpectively on the 7th and 8th of this preſent month, September, in their way to Bois-le-Duc, have encroached on the territories of the emperor, by directing their march near the dwelling houſe of Jean Peeters, ſituate on the heath of the country of Weert, within a league from town, towards the frontiers of Liege. Several privates of the aforeſaid battalions have entered the houſe, procured eating and drinking, and although theſe were paid for, yet a great number of their comrades compelled the man to deliver to them a large quantity of milk, without ſatisfying ſaid Peters, who was furthermore robbed of ſeveral utenſils proper to a public houſe.

"The injury done to the hoſt is indeed of a very trifling conſideration, but even ſetting that aſide, there nevertheleſs exiſts a violation of the imperial territories. And the governor general, by complaining of the ſaid violation, verified and proved by a judicial inqueſt to the lords the ſtates general, being well appriſed of the ſentiments of their high mightineſſes towards the emperor, as well as their juſtice, truſts that they will not be dilatory in making a proper ſatisfaction for the encroachment here mentioned, by cauſing the authors thereof to be puniſhed.

Baron de Hop is hereby required to have the preſent memorial made known to his maſters. Given at Bruſſels, the 28th of September, 1786.

The king of Pruſſia, anxious of emulating the wiſdom and glory of his immortal uncle, has formed the the plan of a court of honor, for the purpoſe of preventing duelling. This court is to be eſtabliſhed in all the dominions of his majeſty.

The emperor though no friend, ex amme, to the Dutch, yet allied by conſanguinity to France, will no doubt, unite with the houſe of Bourbon againſt the Orange intereſt: and Pruſſia and Great Britain having the ſame alliance of conſanguinity will, as naturally and neceſſarily, eſpouſe the cauſe of the ſtadtholder. Neither of thoſe potentates can be ſilent ſpectators of the preſent ſituation of the Dutch, each being naturally and politically concerned very eſſentially. Here then is laid the foundation both of civil and foreign war, in which thoſe great powers will involve all Europe. In this ſituation of things, alarming and important beyond deſcription, thoſe who ſay that Great-Britain will not be concerned, know little of the intereſt of their country.

The ſtadtholder with the pureſt motives actuated by the intereſt of Holland and the ties of conſanguinity, naturally and wiſely eſpouſed the cauſe of Great-Britain, in the conteſt with the revolted colonies.---- This natural and neceſſary line of conduct drew upon the prince of Orange, the hatred and reſentment of the French and American party, who have ever ſince purſued the ſtadtholder with unrelenting revenge. And as the French intereſt has for ſometime been, and is at preſent, more than ever, very powerful in Holland, our good neighbours, with a maſk of friendſhip (the veil of which is too tranſparent to conceal their hypocriſy and treachery) are endeavouring to ſacrifice the ſtadtholder by artfully rouſing the reſentment of the people of Holland againſt their captain general, as they did the Americans againſt their mother country; in order that the Dutch, like the coloniſts, may ſhake off their dependence on the prince of Orange, and by an unhappy revolution (which can only be effected by a civil and foreign war) throw their vaſt commerce and political intereſts into the ſcale of France, as our emancipated colonies have done.

The French in their interference, have manifeſtly their own intereſts in view, regardleſs of the conſequence to Holland, whatever may be their pretence. It is a deep laid plan to throw the Dutch into a wretched ſtate of anarchy and confuſion, the better to encreaſe their political ſtrength and commercial intereſt, at the expence of their credulity, and of the beſt intereſts of Great-Britain; for ſhould the weight of Holland be thrown into the ſcale of France, it will conſiderably injure Great-Britain in Europe, and endanger all our proſpect in India, to which the French direct their chief attention, and where they will prove too ſucceſsful, through the alliance and intereſt of Holland, if our truly patriotic and able miniſters, do not ſoon prevent views of ſuch magnitude, and ſo truly alarming to the country.

Hence it muſt be evident, even to an ordinary capacity, that although the French party make patriotiſm the plea of their conduct, and the only motive of their reference, it is a moſt abſurd plea, becauſe their interpoſition, againſt the ſtadtholder, encourages reſiſtance and rebellion, in order to ſubvert the conſtitution of that deluded country. They have undermined the authority of the prince of Orange, which they wiſh to aboliſh entirely as the only means of eſtabliſhing the power of their own party in Holland, and of deſtroying the attachment of the Dutch to Great-Britain; by which if they ſucceed, they will do more injury to the commercial and political intereſts of this country in Europe and in Aſia, than the Engliſh will be benefitted by a commercial treaty with France, which is a maſter piece of policy in the French cabinet, calculated to amuſe the Engliſh, while they are doing violence to our beſt intereſts, by ſupporting a ſtrong party in Holland againſt the ſtadtholder, who is naturally attached to the Engliſh.

In the contention now carried on with ſo much violence in the ſtates of Holland, adminiſtration has a tickliſh part to play. For if they throw their weight into the ſtadtholder's ſcale, then the people of England will cry out that arbitrary power is ſupported in oppoſition to liberty. If, on the contrary, the politics of this country ſhould favor the popular cauſe, then it may be urged, that we have deſerted our good friend and ally the prince of Orange.

If the republicans were of one party, perhaps the

There are many inoffenfive arts which are neceffary in the courfe of life. The principal of thefe, are the maftery of one's temper, that coolnefs of mind and ferenity of countenance, which hinders us from difcovering, by words, actions, or even looks, thofe paffions or fentiments by which we are inwardly moved or agitated; and the difcovery of which gives cooler and abler people fuch infinite advantages over us, not only in great, but in the moft common occurrences of life.

Therefore, make yourfelf abfolute maffer of your temper and your countenance, fo far at leaft, as that no vifible change do appear in either, whatever you may feel inwardly. This may be difficult, but it is not impoffible. In any point, which prudence bids you purfue, and which a manifeft utility attends, let difficulties only animate your induftry. Obferve, with attention, all the operations of your mind, the nature of your paffions, and the various motives that determine your will.

If you have received an education which will enable you to appear as a gentleman, and occafionally acquit yourfelf as a fcholar; in the character of the one let me particularly recommend to you to avoid any thing that borders upon the fop; not that I would have you hold dreff in contempt; but remember all extremes are ridiculous. the happy medium is the line of the man of fenfe. Dreff is one of the various ingredients that contribute to the art of pleafing, and therefore an object of attention. Men of fenfe carefully avoid any particular character in their dreff. To avoid fingularity and ridicule, endeavour to be always dreffed like the reafonable people of your own age of the place where you live.

In converfation, though I would have you avoid all barbarous expreffions, all vulgar phrafes, take care alfo to avoid affectation in the choice of uncommon words; and if upon fome extraordinary occafion you fhould quote an author, do it fo fparingly, that no one fhould think you did it to make a parade of your learning; for a profeffed pedant is the moft obnoxious of all animals.

In converfation be rather chearful than fententious; mirthful than witty: condefcending than argumentative; for notwithftanding argument has been called the foul of converfation, it frequently hurries a man into warm altercations, which fometimes are productive of difagreeable confequences: therefore whenever you find a man begin to heat in the debate, you may be convinced he is in the wrong, and you obtain a victory which gives inward pleafure by apparently yielding to your adverfary.

Be attentive to whoever fpeaks to you, and never interrupt them while fpeaking. Take, rather than give, the fubject of the company. If you have parts, you will fhew them, more or lefs upon every fubject; and if you have not, you had better talk upon a fubject of other people's than your own chufing. Never difplay your learning but on particular occafions, nor feem wifer nor more learned than your company ---- When you oppofe or contradict any perfon, let your manner, your air, your tone of voice, be foft, gentle, eafy and natural. Finifh any argument or difpute with fome little good humoured pleafantry, to fhew that you are not hurt, nor meant to hurt your antagonift. Avoid, as much as you can, in mixed companies, argumentative converfations; and never maintain an argument with heat, though you know yourfelf to be in the right; give your opinion modeftly and coolly, and if that will not do, endeavour to change the converfation.

Remember that there is a local propriety to be obferved in all companies. The jefts, bon mots, the little adventures which may do very well in one company, will feem flat and tedious when related in another.

A well-timed ftory, if happily related, can never fail to pleafe: but fhun a practice now too commonly purfued, of having a ftring of ftories to furnifh out the day or evening, and which muft be introduced whether pertinent or not. The fame hint will ferve with refpect to extraordinary characters; for though the portrait of a man, who makes a noife upon the theatre of life will always meet applaufe when difplayed with judgment, fhould be thought ever fo great a caricature, be held up in a wrong light, the painter will probably be confidered as a dauber, and the original too infignificant to be traced upon canvafs.

Mimickry, which is the common and favorite amufement, is the loweft and moft illiberal of all buffoonery; therefore, you fhould neither practife it, nor applaud it in others. Be careful how you repeat in one company what you hear in another. Things feemingly indifferent, may by circulation, have much greater confequences than may be imagined. There is a kind of general tacit truft in converfation by which a man is engaged not to report any thing out of it, tho' he is not enjoined fecrecy.

Private fcandal fhould never be received nor retailed willingly: for though the defamation of others may for the prefent gratify the malignity or pride of our hearts, yet cool reflection will draw very difadvantageous conclufions from fuch a difpofition---- Therefore, never yield to that temptation of expofing other peoples weaknefs and infirmities, for the fake either of diverting the company, or of fhewing your own fuperiority; it is ill-natured, and a good heart defires rather to conceal than expofe peoples misfortunes. Seem always ignorant in matters of private fcandal and defamation; whenever they become the topic of converfation, feem to be a fceptic, though you are a ferious believer.

(To be continued.)

## *Foreign Intelligence.*

PETERSBURGH, (Ruffia) October 1.

WE have received indifputable information that a body of Ruffian troops has been entirely defeated by the Cuban Tartars. Prince Potemkin, the commander of our troops in the Crimeas, is recalled, on account of having been fo inattentive as to fuffer himfelf to be furprifed by the Tartars. All the officers of the regiments ftationed on the frontiers of the Crimeas, are ordered to join their refpective corps without delay.

VIENNA, (Germany) October 14.

We learn that the Ruffians have taken two Turkifh fpies, in the environs of the Cancafus. They were hanged without any formal proceff. We are alfo informed, that the divan have fignified to M. de Bulgakow, the Ruffian envoy, that their complaints have produced no effect, preparations were making for attack and defence.

LONDON, October 10.

The king of Spain has lately iffued a proclamation well worthy the attention of all legiflative bodies; it is thereby enacted, that in future, no creditor fhall be permitted to imprifon any artift, manufacturer or handy-craft man, nor to feize on his or their tools, or other articles, of which they have daily occafion to carry on their refpective trades. This new law owes its origin to the great number of journeymen daily taken from their occupations, and, in fact, loft; his moft Catholic majefty, juftly obferving, that executions and bodily imprifoment feldom failed to effect the debtor's ruin, without any real advantage to the creditor.

On Saturday noon fome difpatches were received in town from the coaft of Africa brought over in the Black Prince, which arrived off Dover. The letters give an accounts that the French are doing every thing they poffibly can to make the moft of the fettlement of Senegal, which was reftored to them at the late peace, where they have not only rebuilt the forts of St. Louis, but have built a new one on Barbary Point, which proves a complete defence to the Goree fettlement from any further attack, as no fhip can poffibly come abreaft of the ifland without being expofed to a certain point blank fire from three or four forts at once. The trade for gum, ivory, cotton and flaves, was very brifk at Senegal when captain Gellies failed about feven weeks fince.

The French king's declaration, "that the ftadtholder's troops are in open rebellion," muft foon draw an explicit and direct opinion from the ambaffadors of the other foreign courts, and bring to a fpeedy iffue the queftion, whether peace is to continue fome time longer, or whether we are to expect a general war throughout Europe.

Nov. 1. A letter from Frankfort, dated October 7, fays, "We have accounts from Liege, that a fort of ferment reigns there which may have bad confequences if matters cannot be made up. The people reclaim their ancient privileges, and pretend that, according to the fundamental laws, the exercife of the legiflative power does not belong exclufively to the prince, and that the ftates ought to be confulted on the point. The prince bifhop convened a general chapter on the fubject, at which it was fettled to appoint commiffioners, to examine the pretenfions of the people.

The government of the Auftrian Netherlands, gives the following notice to baron de Hop, the Dutch minifter at Bruffels.

"Two battalions belonging to the United Provinces, coming out of Maeftricht refpectively on the 7th and 8th of this prefent month, September, in their way to Bois-le-Duc, have encroached on the territories of the emperor, by directing their march near the dwelling houfe of Jean Peeters, fituate on the heath of the country of Weert, within a league from town, towards the frontiers of Liege. Several privates of the aforefaid battalions have entered the houfe, procured eating and drinking, and although thefe were paid for, yet a great number of their comrades compelled the man to deliver to them a large quantity of milk, without fatisfying faid Peters, who was furthermore robbed of feveral utenfils proper to a public houfe.

"The injury done to the hoft is indeed of a very trifling confideration, but even fetting that afide, there nevertheleis exifts a violation of the imperial territories. And the governor general, by complaining of the faid violation, yereifed and proved by a judicial inqueft to the lords the ftates general, being well appriied of the fentiments of their high mightineffes towards the emperor, as well as their juftice, truffs that they will not be dilatory in making a proper fatisfaction for the encroachment herementioned, by cauling the authors thereof to be punifhed.

Baron de Hop is hereby required to have the prefent memorial made known to his maffers. Given at Bruffels, the 28th of September, 1786.

The king of Pruffia, anxious of emulating the wifdom and glory of his immortal uncle, has formed the the plan of a court of honor, for the purpofe of preventing duelling. This court is to be eftablifhed in all the dominions of his majefty.

The emperor though no friend, ex amme, to the Dutch, yet allied by confanguinity to France, will no doubt, unite with the houfe of Bourbon againft the Orange intereft: and Pruffia and Great Britain having the fame alliance of confanguinity will, as naturally and neceffarily, efpoufe the caufe of the ftadtholder. Neither of thofe potentates can be filent fpectators of the prefent fituation of the Dutch, each being naturally and politically concerned very eflentially. Here then is laid the foundation both of civil and foreign war, in which thofe great powers will involve all Europe. In this fituation of things, alarming and important beyond defcription, thofe who fay that Great-Britain will not be concerned, know little of the intereft of their country.

The ftadtholder with the pureft motives actuated by the intereft of Holland and the ties of confanguinity, naturally and wifely efpoufed the caufe of Great-Britain, in the conteft with the revolted colonies.---- This natural and neceffary line of conduct drew upon the prince of Orange, the hatred and refentment of the French and American party, who have ever fince purfued the ftadtholder with unrelenting revenge. And as the French intereft has for fometime been, and is at prefent, more than ever, very powerful in Holland, our good neighbours, with a mafk of friendfhip (the veil of which is too tranfparent to conceal their hypocrify and treachery) are endeavouring to facrifice the ftadtholder by artfully roufing the refentment of the people of Holland againft their captain general, as they did the Americans againft their mother country; in order that the Dutch, like the colonifts, may fhake off their dependence on the prince of Orange, and by an unhappy revolution (which can only be effected by a civil and foreign war) throw their vaft commerce and political intereffs into the fcale of France, as our emancipated colonies have done.

The French in their interference, have manifeftly their own intereffs in view, regardlefs of the conſequence to Holland, whatever may be their pretence. It is a deep laid plan to throw the Dutch into a wretched ftate of anarchy and confufion, the better to encreafe their political ftrength and commercial intereft, at the expence of their credulity, and of the beft intereffs of Great-Britain; for fhould the weight of Holland be thrown into the fcale of France, it will conſiderably injure Great-Britain in Europe, and endanger all our profpect in India, to which the French direct their chief attention, and where they will prove too fucceffful, through the alliance and intereft of Holland, if our truly patriotic and able miniffers, do not foon prevent views of fuch magnitude, and fo truly alarming to the country.

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In the contention now carried on with ſo much violence in the ſtates of Holland, adminiſtration has a tickliſh part to play. For if they throw their weight into the ſtadtholder's ſcale, then the people of England will cry out that arbitrary power is ſupported in oppoſition to liberty. If, on the contrary, the politics of this country ſhould favor the popular cauſe, then it may be urged, that we have deſerted our good friend and ally the prince of Orange.

If the republicans were of one party, perhaps the

ſtadtholder might be obliged to ſubmit, but thoſe provinces which act againſt him are actually divided among themſelves, and ſeem to have no more collective force than the ſtates of North-America.

## American Occurrences.

BOSTON, November 16.

The clergy, as individuals, I reſpect—as a collective body I both pity and deſpiſe---once, the love of ſouls, not the love of bodies, actuated them---now they are mere auctioniers, and ſell their prayers to the higheſt bidders. The only daughter of a poor induſtrious man was yeſterday to be buried; ſhe was the ſupport and comfort of his declining years: when he laughed, ſhe was ſeen to ſmile; when he cried, her tender hand wiped the tear from his furrowed cheeck; her gentle breaſt heaved and ſigh'd at his misfortunes and her induſtrious hand helped to feed and clothe four grand children, which the Lord had given her aged ſire to ſupport. "The ways of Heaven are dark and intricate." She died; the old gentleman croſſed the bridge, procured a few neceſſaries to have his favorite child decently interred; he applied to five different clergymen; two were invited to dine, the others were pre engaged; neither went, and this child was entombed without a prayer of conſolation. May not this be applied to them, "wolves in ſheep's clothing" and this of Sterne, "gravity is put on to cover the defects of the mind." O tempora! O mores!

NEW-YORK, February 3.

Particulars reſpecting the diſturbances in Maſſachuſetts.

General Orders iſſued by Major-General Lincoln, dated Marlborough, Jan. 24.

"The troops employed in the preſent ſervice will conſider, that they are bound, by every obligation of duty to protect the citizens, and maintain the public ſafety; they will not take upon themſelves to determine the political character of men. Should violence or inſult be offered to any individual, a plea, in palliation of the offence, that the injured party is inimical to government, cannot be admitted. Theſe offences, and all marauding, or any infringement of the peace, muſt be diſcountenanced, and the offenders muſt expect the moſt exemplary puniſhment.

"Should military force, in any inſtance, become indiſpenſible, proper orders will be given for the exerciſe of it."

Extract of a letter from a correſpondent in General Shepard's army, dated on Saturday laſt, at Springfield.

"You, no doubt, are anxious to hear what news from Maſſachuſetts, and as it may be of ſervice to you to have a true ſtate of facts for publication, I ſend you a narrative of the moſt material tranſactions that have happened ſince I joined general Shepard's army. The rebellion, we hope, is nearly at an end, and by a vigorous and judicious exertion of government on the preſent occaſion, we may expect to ſee peace and good order take place once more.

Jan. 23. General Shepard's army, conſiſting of 1200 rank and file, were this day reviewed on the hill, they made a grand appearance; and I aſſure you, they are the fineſt body of men I ever ſaw together.---They have officers equally good, reſolute and firm. Part of the general's army are in barracks, the remainder in town, and amply ſupplied with neceſſaries.---Head-quarters at major Williams's near the hill. The brave colonel Tupper is aid to the general. Captain Buffington, an experienced and brave officer, is forming a company of light dragoons. The mob at Weſt Springfield in number about 500, commanded by Luke Day. Shaiſe has ſeveral ſmall parties collected in different towns to the eaſtward, one of which is at Palmer; about 300, and another of 200 at Belchertown, under his immediate command.

Jan. 24. Nothing material has happened in our army. Day was laſt evening reinforced by a party from Berkſhire, he ſent a detachment laſt night under the command of one Parſons, to take poſſeſſion of Chickopee bridge, in order to cut off our reſources from that quarter; they took ſeveral loads of proviſions coming in for the army this morning, and made priſoners of ſeveral ladies and gentlemen: the party was about three hundred ſtrong. At twelve o'clock Shaiſe arrived at Palmer with 700 men: at five o'clock he was reinforced by 500 more: he then marched on to Wilbraham, when our army was ordered to alarm the poſt on the hill.

Jan. 25. Accounts received of Shaiſe, with his troops, marching from Wilbraham; captain Buffington with three dragoons met their advanced guard at eleven o'clock, at Parſons' on the plains, he deſired the officer of the guard to meet him at a convenient diſtance off his party, and inform him his intentions; the officer acquainted him that their object was the ſtores, which they were determined to carry at all hazards. Captain Buffington made report of the ſame to General Shepard, when an alarm gun was immediately fired, and the troops poſted for defence; at four o'clock Shaiſe with his main body, conſiſting of about twelve hundred men, arrived within eighty rods of our army. On his appearance the general demanded "what he would have," his anſwer was, "the barracks and accommodations here for his troops." The general in reply, ſaid, "that if they had them, they muſt be bought very dear, and that if he attempted it, it muſt be at his peril, as he would oppoſe him with his cannon." Shaiſe, fool hardy, advanced, the general ordered two pieces to be fired over them, to endeavour to intimidate them, but as they ſtill advanced, was obliged to fire among them with caſe ſhot. They immediately broke, and retired in great confuſion, leaving four dead and dying; they retreated to Wilbraham, and from thence to Ludlow.

Jan. 26. Shaiſe marched with his party to Chikopee bridge; his whole force ſuppoſed to be 2500 men. A number of light horſe and volunteers from Worceſter county joined general Shepard.

Jan 27. General Shepard reinforced early in the morning by a regiment from Worceſter county. At ten o'clock, gen. Lincoln with the main army arrived in Springfield. About four o'clock in the afternoon general Lincoln with the main body croſſed the river. On their firſt appearance, the inſurgents fled in all directions, leaving a number of loaded ſleighs, arms, &c. The light horſe were in purſuit of them, and had not returned at ſix o'clock.

From the Worceſter Magazine of Jan. 25.

Laſt Monday, in the afternoon, Major general Lincoln, with the troops under his command arrived in town, in order to protect the court of common pleas and general ſeſſions of the peace, which met by adjournment the following day, and proceeded to tranſact the neceſſary buſineſs. Theſe courts have been violently obſtructed in their buſineſs, by bodies of armed men, ever ſince September laſt. The troops are a part of the militia of the counties of Eſſex, Middleſex, and Suffolk, among them are ſeveral companies of artillery, and eight field pieces. They make a very reſpectable appearance, and as they are a part of the people of this commonwealth, expreſs their earneſt deſire for a reſtoration of the public tranquility by a due obedience being paid to the government and laws, which they, with all our other citizens, created and eſtabliſhed after mature deliberation.

On Monday laſt the towns of Holden and Lancaſter, at legal meetings, diſmiſſed their members of convention. The towns of Leiceſter, Winchendon, and ſeveral others, have done the ſame.

The following is a copy of a letter from Luke Day, at Weſt-Springfield, to the commanding officer at Springfield.

Head-quarters, Weſt Springfield, Jan. 25, 1787.

The body of the people aſſembled in arms adhering to the firſt principles in nature, ſelf-preſervation, do in the moſt peremptory manner demand, 1ſt. That the troops in Springfield lay down their arms. 2d. That their arms be depoſited in the public ſtores under the care of the proper officers, to be returned to the owners at the termination of the preſent conteſt. 3d. That the troops return to their homes upon parole.

LUKE DAY, Captain Com. of this diviſion.

RICHMOND, (Virginia) Dec 28.

By a letter from Danville of the 20th of November we learn, that the Spaniards were claiming the country as far up the eaſt ſide of the Miſſiſippi as Ohio, and are fortifying along the river, having ordered the Americans away. Some of them have arrived at that place.

## *Pittſburgh*, March 10.

A correſpondent, who attended the meeting of the inhabitants of Pittſburgh, held at the Diamond, on Thurſday the firſt of March, for the purpoſe of framing a plan for building a market houſe and eſtabliſhing regular market days, remarks, that it was ſtrongly urged by the ſupporters of it to be a matter of the utmoſt utility to the inhabitants of the place, and hoped it might be carried into effect.---It may, indeed, be for the benefit of thoſe who have caſh, as it would ſave them ſome trouble and induſtry in order to get what articles they might want; but as for the inhabitants of this place, in general, to enter into an aſſociation to buy no proviſion but in that market (on market days) is truly abſurd, for many of us, at leaſt he knows it to be his caſe, don't get as much caſh in a week as would purchaſe a pound of beef, and we had better ſtay at home and ſuck our fingers than go to market without it.

Our correſpondent wiſhes the inhabitants would conſider this matter maturely before they proceed too far in it, when it will be too late.

A report having lately prevailed that Mr. Alexander Wells, living on Croſs Creek, had, by mal-treatment, occaſioned the death of a man-- we are aſſured that the public and his friends may rely upon *this* report being entirely vague and groundleſs, and muſt have been propagated by ſome evil deſigning perſon.

*** A piece ſigned A FARMER, is received.---An interview with the author will be neceſſary previous to its publication. Gentlemen ſending political pieces for the preſs, ſhould always ſend their names with them, by which means any difficulty may be ſettled by letter.

*** At a meeting of the inhabitants of Pittſburgh on Thurſday the firſt inſtant, Meſſrs. Hugh Roſs, Stephen Bayard, and the Rev. Samuel Bar, were appointed a committee to propoſe the plan of a market houſe, and ſome neceſſary regulations reſpecting the market---the committee met agreeably to appointment, and takes this method to inform the public that on Monday the 12th inſtant, at 11 o'clock, A. M. they will meet the inhabitants of Pittſburgh in the public ſquare, and ſubmit their reſolves on the above ſubject to the conſideration of the people at large.

N. B. The inhabitants are particularly requeſted to be punctual in their attendance. March 9.

Anecdote of the late King of Pruſſia.

FREDERICK, whoſe chief pleaſure was in the proficiency of his troops in military diſcipline; whenever a new ſoldier made his firſt appearance in the guards, aſked him three queſtions. The firſt was, how old are you? The ſecond was, how long have you been in my ſervice? as the guards are recruited out of the flower of the marching regiments; and the third was, if he received his pay and his clothing as he wiſhed:---A young Frenchman, who had been well diſciplined, offered himſelf to enter the guards, where he was immediately accepted in conſequence of his experience in military tactics. The young recruit did not underſtand the Pruſſian language, ſo that his captain informed him, that when the king ſaw him firſt on the parade, he would make the uſual enquiries of him in the Pruſſian language, therefore he muſt learn to make the ſuitable anſwers, in the form of which he was inſtructed. As ſoon as the king beheld a new face in the ranks, taking a luſty pinch of ſnuff, he went up to him, and unluckily for the ſoldier, he put the ſecond queſtion firſt, and aſked him "how long he had been in his ſervice?" the ſoldier anſwered as he had been inſtructed, "twenty-one years an' pleaſe your majeſty." The king was ſtruck at his figure, which did not announce his age to be more than the time he anſwered he had been in his ſervice. "How old are you," ſays the king in a ſurpriſe; "one year, an' pleaſe your majeſty." The king ſtill more ſurpriſed, ſaid, "either you or I muſt be a fool:" the ſoldier, taking this for the third queſtion, relative to his pay and cloathing, ſays, "BOTH, an' pleaſe your majeſty." This is the firſt time, ſays Frederick, ſtill more ſurpriſed, that I have been called a fool at the head of my own guards." The ſoldier's ſtock of inſtruction was now exhauſted, and when the monarch ſtill purſued the deſign of unravelling the myſtery, the ſoldier informed him, "that he could ſpeak no more German; but that he would anſwer in his native tongue." Here Frederick perceived the nature of the man's ſituation, at which he laughed very heartily, and adviſed the young man to apply himſelf to learning the language of Pruſſia, and mind his duty.

NOTICE is hereby given to the aſſeſſors of the county of Weſtmoreland, for the years 1785 and 1786, to attend at Greenſburgh on the 16th day of April next, being the time appointed by law for the appeals on unoccupied lands in ſaid county.

JAMES LAWSON, } Com'rs.
WILLIAM JACK, }

Greenſburgh, March 7, 1787.

TAKEN up by the ſubſcriber on the 10th of October, a black horſe, about 14 hands high, ſeven years old, has a ſpeck on the off eye, the brands unknown. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

WILLIAM GILLESPIE.

March 9.

WHEREAS Mr. Iſaac Craig of this place, pretended to have a title to a lot No. 256, on the corner of Short ſtreet, and now in my poſſeſſion; and as the ſaid Iſaac Craig may perhaps ſell to ſome perſon ignorant of my claim, I hereby inform the public that I conceive myſelf to have the beſt title to the ſaid lot, and that I ſhall hold it until I am put out by courſe of law.

DAVID DUNCAN.

Pittſburgh, March 8, 1787.

## The SOCIAL FIRE.

WHEN beating rains and pinching winds,
At night attack the lab'ring hinds,
And force them to retire-----
How ſweet they paſs their time away,
In ſober talk, or ruſtic play,
Beſide the Social Fire.

Then many a plaintive tale is told
Of thoſe who, ling'ring in the cold,
With cries and groans expire.
The mournful ſtory ſtrikes the ear,
They heave the ſigh, they drop the tear,
And bleſs their Social Fire.

The legendary tale comes next,
With many an artful phraſe perplext,
That well the tongue might tire;
The windows ſhake, the drawers crack,
Each thinks the ghoſt behind their back,
And hitches to the fire.

Or now perhaps ſome homely ſwain,
Who fann'd the lover's flame in vain,
And glow'd with warm deſire.
Relates each ſtratagem he play'd,
To win the coy diſdainful maid,
And eyes the Social Fire.

To theſe ſucceed the jocund ſong,
From lungs leſs muſical and ſtrong,
And all to mirth aſpire;
The humble roof returns the ſound,
The ſocial can moves briſkly round,
And brighter burns the fire.

Oh! grant, kind Heav'n, a ſtate like this,
Where ſimple ignorance is bliſs;
'Tis all that I require;
Then, then---to ſhare the joys of life,
I'd ſeek a kind indulgent wife,
And bleſs my Social Fire.

JUST opening at the Store the of ſubſcriber in Pittſburgh, a complete cargo of Weſt-India Goods, of the firſt quality, and other Groceries, to which will be ſhortly added, a general aſſortment of Dry Goods, as uſual, all which will be ſold on the moſt reaſonable terms for caſh, or any kind of country produce, at market price.

James O'Hara.

January 24, 1787.

## Ten Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from the garriſon at the Rapids of the Ohio, John Chambers, ſoldier in the firſt United States regiment; he is about five feet ten inches high, dark brown hair and dark complexion, was born in Weſt New Jerſey; had on a ſhort blue coat with red cuffs and cape, white woolen overalls and jacket. Any perſon by delivering him at one of the military poſts on this river, will receive the above reward and all expences, from the officer commanding the poſt to which he is brought.

W. FINNEY, Capt. firſt U. S. Reg.
Commanding the garriſon at the Rapids of Ohio.
December 27, 1786.

WE the ſubſcribers, once more, humbly beg leave to inform the public in general and individuals in particular in this or any of the united ſtates, that whereas a certain John Logan (on the ſtrength of a peculiar promiſe and alſo came under a firm obligation to fulfil ſaid promiſe) did obtain four ſeparate bonds, all of which are dated on or about the fourteenth of May, in the year 1785. The two firſt read payable on or before that date in the month of March, 1787, the other two the ſame date in 1789. And whereas, the ſaid Logan hath not complied with his contract, to the manifeſt loſs and damage of *us*, We do hereby forwarn any perſon from taking an aſſignment on any of ſaid bonds, or they ſhall not be deemed innocent purchaſers, and may abide the conſequences of the law; as we do jointly and abſolutely refuſe the payment of any part or parcel thereof, until further inſtructions.

JOHN SHEARER.
DAVID CALHOON.

January 1, 1787.

## One Hundred Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on the 11th of October laſt, an indented Iriſh ſervant Man, named JOHN BUCHANAN, about 28 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, black complexion, of a very effeminate appearance, ſhort black hair, ſpeaks with the brogue, is very pregnant with little artifice, and a notorious liar; had on a blue broadcloth coat, with yellow buttons, moleſkin jacket, black breeches, and a large cocked caſtor hat; took with him two horſes, one black, 15 and an half hands high, with a ſmall ſtar, his left hind foot white, marked on the right buttock U S, almoſt worn out; the other a bay; he carried a caſe of holſter piſtols and a fuſil; endeavoured to change the horſes in the Alleghany Mountain, on his way down the old Virginia road; he had then in company with him a young woman, whom he paſſed for his wife; he was bought of Jeremiah Warder, Parker & Co. in Philadelphia, on the 27th of May, 1784; ſays he was born in Cork, and is a glove-maker. As he had acceſs to a large ſtore in Pittſburgh, it appears that he has carried off a conſiderable ſum of mony and other valuable property; it is therefore expected that he may eſcape to Ireland, ſhould this be the caſe, the above reward ſhall be paid to any perſon that will have him apprehended, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, and a reward of Forty Dollars ſhall be paid to any perſon that will have him taken up and ſecured in any workhouſe or priſon in the United States, ſo that his maſter may get him again, or that will deliver him to General Febiger, in Philadelphia; Walter Roe, in Baltimore; Michael M'Kevan, in Martinſburgh, Virginia, or the ſubſcriber in Pittſburgh, and all reaſonable charges.

Jan. 10, 1787. JAMES O'HARA.

AN OFFICE
For the Purchaſe and Sale of the various kinds of Continental and State Certificates. Alſo Houſes, Lots and Lands, by

MATTHEW M'CONNEL,

ON the eaſt ſide of Second ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut ſtreets, ſeven doors below Black Horſe-alley, Philadelphia. Who furniſhes Certificates for the Land Office, and will carry the warrants through, clear of any commiſſion.

All applications and orders from perſons reſiding in any part of this, or of the United States, will be punctually attended to; whether to make purchaſes or ſales, payments in the land office, or to receive intereſt at the continental loan office or ſtate treaſury.

*CERTIFICATES for the LAND-OFFICE*

MAY *be had of the ſubſcriber, at his office in Market-ſtreet, between Fourth and Fifth ſtreets, nearly oppoſite the ſign of the Black Bear, where every perſon applying may be furniſhed with the exact ſum they may have occaſion for in the land-office, and their warrants carried through without any other charge than the fees of the different offices, by*

*THOMAS FORREST.*

*Who buys and ſells all kinds of CERTIFICATES of this ſtate, or any of the United States.*

*Philadelphia, Sept. 2, 1786.*

DANIEL BRITT & CO.
Have for Sale, a General Aſſortment of
MERCHANDIZE,

WHICH will be Sold on reaſonable Terms for Caſh, Flour, Whiſky, Beef, Pork, Bacon, Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn, Aſhes, Candlewick, Tallow, &c &c.

Pittſburgh, July 28.

DANIEL BRITT & Co. once more call on thoſe indebted to the late houſe of Craig, Bayard & Co. to come and ſettle their accounts, as they need not expect any further lenity.

Pittſburgh, Dec. 20, 1786.

*Juſt opened and to be ſold by the ſubſcriber living on the bank of the river, between Mr. David Duncan's and Mr. John Ormſby's.*

A LARGE *and general aſſortment of DRY and WET GOODS, which he will diſpoſe of on the moſt reaſonable terms for caſh, country produce, peltry or ginſeng.* *JOHN GIBSON.*

THE Partnerſhip of John & Daniel Craig being this day diſſolved, I hereby inform all perſons not to credit ſaid Daniel on my account, as I am reſolved to pay no contracts of ſaid Daniel's after this date. JOHN CRAIG.

Pittſburg, February 24, 1787.

N. B. The hatter's buſineſs will ſtill be carried on with more ſpeed and regularity than ever, as there will be more attention paid to it.

THE ſubſcriber wiſhing to finiſh the buſineſs of JAMES O'HARA & Co. requeſts that all perſons indebted to that firm, will make the neceſſary payments before the firſt day of May next, as his ſituation obliges him to put every open account belonging to the company, on that day, into the hands of their attorney. He hopes that his friends and cuſtomers will acknowledge the diſtant period fixed upon for payment, ſufficiently generous, and that they will leave him no cauſe to exclaim or put them to any further trouble. Country produce of all kinds will be received at market prices: all thoſe who have any demands, are informed that the neceſſary arrangement is made for making immediate payment of all the charges that may be brought againſt them.

James O'Hara.

Pittſburgh, January 24, 1787.

Pittſburgh, February 3, 1787.

ON Tueſday next will be opened at the houſe of Mr. A. Fowler, in Market-ſtreet, a quantity of ſpirits, brandy, wine, porter, Taunton ale, ſugars, chocolate, raiſins, a handſome aſſortment of glaſs ware, ladies ſhoes, &c. To which will ſhortly be added, teas, and a number of other articles, all which will be ſold for caſh, on the loweſt terms, by

G. FOWLER & E. BUTLER.

N. B. Families in town or elſewhere, who can with certainty pay off their accounts in the firſt week in April next, may be indulged with opening accounts until that time.

AS the ſubſcriber has ſome reaſon to believe that two SMALL TRUNKS, directed for him, have ſome time ago been left, by a packer from Hagar's town, either ſomewhere upon the Monongahela, or upon the road from Redſtone to the mountains---Any perſon bringing the ſame to the ſubſcriber, at colonel Matthew Ritchie's on Chartier's creek, two miles from col. Cannon's mill, beſides the charges of carriage, will receive a generous reward.

DAVID BRUCE.

WHEREAS about two years ago I gave a promiſſary note to a certain William Wharton, for the payment of the ſum of thirty pounds, in the ſpring of the year 1788, in conſideration of a tract of land ſold to me by the ſaid Wharton; and whereas the ſaid Wharton cannot make me a title to the ſame, I hereby forwarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment of that note, as I am determined not to pay it unleſs obliged by law. GEORGE CROGHAN.

Weſtmoreland County, Feb. 18, 1787.

Pittſburgh, February 9, 1787.

THE principal part of the Goods intended for our Store in Waſhington County, being arrived at Pittſburgh, we hope to be able to open at George Fowler's about the 14 or 15 inſtant; when there will be, in addition to the aſſortment adverтiſed, Salt, an aſſortment of Hats, and London Pewter, which articles, with a number of others, are now added to our Store in this place.

G. FOWLER & E. BUTLER.

## Wanted Immediately

ONE or two good careful Waggoners: ſundry men who underſtand quarrying ſtone where blowing is neceſſary: ſundry good axe-men, and other good labourers who can have employment from one to nine months and generous wages. Application will be made to one or both of the ſubſcribers at this place.

G. FOWLER & E. BUTLER.

Wingfield-houſe, Chartier's creek, Feb. 27, 1787.

WHEREAS a certain Edward Armſtrong obtained an order from me for ten pounds 14 ſhillings and four-pence, Pennſylvania currency, dated the 10th day of laſt January, on Mr. Thomas Maguire, Buffalo, and an order of the ſame date for a bed, bolſter and two pillows, containing forty pounds weight, on Mr. Jno. Gibſon, tavern-keeper, Fort Pitt. This is to forwarn any perſon from taking an aſſignment of ſaid orders, as I am determined not to pay them; as ſaid Armſtrong has not fulfilled his agreement.

PATRICK MAGUIRE.

Pittſburgh, Feb. 9, 1787.

PITTSBURGH: *Printed and Sold by* JOHN SCULL and JOHN BOYD, *at their Printing-Office in Water-ſtreet, near the Ferry where* Subſcriptions (at 15s per ann.) Advertiſements, *&c. for this Paper, are thankfully received, and* PRINTING *in its different Branches is done with Care, Elegance, and Expedition.* ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a Square are Inſerted Three Weeks for a Dollar, and every continuance after one-fourth of a Dollar; thoſe exceeding a ſquare are inſerted in proportion.

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January 24, 1787.

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Weſtmoreland County, Feb. 18, 1787.

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Pittſburgh, February 9, 1787.

THE principal part of the Goods intended for our Store in Waſhington County, being arrived at Pittſburgh, we hope to be able to open at George Fowler's about the 14 or 15 inſtant; when there will be, in addition to the aſſortment adverтiſed, Salt, an aſſortment of Hats, and London Pewter, which articles, with a number of others, are now added to our Store in this place.

G. FOWLER & E. BUTLER.

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## Wanted Immediately

ONE or two good careful Waggoners: ſundry men who underſtand quarrying ſtone where blowing is neceſſary: ſundry good axe-men, and other good labourers who can have employment from one to nine months and generous wages. Application will be made to one or both of the ſubſcribers at this place.

G. FOWLER & E. BUTLER.

Wingfield-houſe, Chartier's creek, Feb. 27, 1787.

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WHEREAS a certain Edward Armſtrong obtained an order from me for ten pounds 14 ſhillings and four-pence, Pennſylvania currency, dated the 10th day of laſt January, on Mr. Thomas Maguire, Buffalo, and an order of the ſame date for a bed, bolſter and two pillows, containing forty pounds weight, on Mr. Jno. Gibſon, tavern-keeper, Fort Pitt. This is to forwarn any perſon from taking an aſſignment of ſaid orders, as I am determined not to pay them; as ſaid Armſtrong has not fulfilled his agreement.

PATRICK MAGUIRE.

Pittſburgh, Feb. 9, 1787.

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PITTSBURGH: *Printed and Sold by* JOHN SCULL and JOHN BOYD, *at their Printing-Office in Water-ſtreet, near the Ferry where* Subſcriptions (at 10s per ann.) Advertiſements, *&c. for this Paper, are thankfully received, and* PRINTING *in its different Branches is done with Care, Elegance, and Expedition.* ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a Square are Inſerted Three Weeks for a Dollar, and every continuance after one-fourth of a Dollar; thoſe exceeding a ſquare are inſerted in proportion.